

**SCIENCE AND MAN.** Twenty-four Original Essays by ALES HRDLICKA, REINHOLD NIEBUHR, JACQUES MARITAIN, ALFRED E. COHN, ARTHUR H. COMPTON, HAROLD C. UREY, WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT, K. KOFFKA, BRAND BLANSHARD, JAMES T. SHOTWELL, CARL L. BECKER, JULIAN HUXLEY, BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI, FRANK KNIGHT, LEWIS MUMFORD, WALTER B. CANNON, KARL T. COMPTON, JEAN PIAGET, PHILIP C. JESSUP, HANS KELSEN, HAROLD D. LASSELL, EDWIN G. CONKLIN, C. G. JUNG, RALPH BARTON PERRY. Edited with an introduction and conclusion by RUTH NANDA ANSHEN. Pp. 494. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1942. Price, \$4.00.

THIS book is an effort—and a successful one—to study the place of science and its achievements in the world of man, with the aim, expressed by most of the contributors, implied at least by others, of harmonizing these achievements with man's essential humanity. Twenty-four essays, representing the scientific field from anthropology to zoölogy, present the different aspects of "the paths we must follow if science is to become the servant rather than the master of man." These are grouped in sections on: the material, methods and ends of science, the relation of science to the universe, to society, to internationalism, and to the individual, with chapters of introduction and conclusion by the Editor, who is also the editor of the Science and Culture Series.

Happily the day is now passed when Science and Religion (Faith) were regarded as necessarily incompatible. With the scientist's increasing knowledge of and dominance over his surroundings, he becomes, not paradoxically, more humble as to the vastness of his ignorance and the limitations of the scientific method. It is not so difficult, then, for him to recognize that we must continue to live in the midst of the unproved and the unprovable; and that philosophy and the various sciences, all necessarily proceeding by their own special methods, must work together as best they can to preserve man as a complete microcosm properly adapted to the macrocosm of our universe. Such are some of the thoughts evoked by perusal of these essays, and what could be more important for the solution of our present problems? One naturally finds some heavy going in unfamiliar fields, but there is also much valuable description of achievement as well as rational considerations of man's relation to science that are aimed to lead the way toward returning science to the service of man.

E. K.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WAR ON CITIZEN AND SOLDIER.** By R. D. GILLESPIE, M.D., Physician for Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital, London; Wing-Commander, Royal Air Force, Volunteer Reserve. Pp. 251. New York: W. W. Norton, 1942. Price, \$2.75.

THIS is another volume to add to the growing library on psychosomatic medicine and can be read with profit by any physician who appreciates this rapidly expanding field of medicine. Quoting the author, "The book concerns itself with general principles and the issues that are raised by the occurrence of another world cataclysm, and refers especially to psychological aspects of its causation and to the question of what can be done to prevent in some fundamental fashion its repetition. This is largely a psychological problem and the experience of war itself, as it impinges on a whole community as this one does in a way never before known, not only fills gaps in our sociological past on what happens in peacetime, but is relevant to the advice that psychologists may give for the planning of the kind of new world that is to emerge after the war." The first half of the book discusses the changing concepts, constitutional and social factors in psychoneuroses. The second portion discusses psychoneuroses among civilians and members